THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if *payment* be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
" 12 "	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
" 12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
" 12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, Tooth and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of .Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept. 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELOHEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of B. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853. No. 103.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

EL. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " "
75 Satinette " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 50 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 12, 1853. 95—

MASONIC.—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Red Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, the 10th day of November *proximo.*
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R., }
Raleigh, October 10, 1853. } 94—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Two STEADY good workmen, can find employment on application to T. R. FENTRESS,
No. 19, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Oct. 21, 1853. 97—
Chy papers copy.

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Buriaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING.—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hooflands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Expectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhœ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,* }
July 30, 1853. }

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.
STOVES AND HOT AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

RECEIVED THIS DAY AND IN STORE PRIME English and Pine Apple Cheese.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—TO CLOSE OUT a large lot of Blanket Over-Coats, will sell at cost.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.

The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.

Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.

The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.

European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.

Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.

Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.
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Elements of Scientific Agriculture, by Jno. P. Norton.
A Muck Manuel for Farmers, by Sam'l L. Dana.
A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape-vine on open walls, by Clement Hoare.
A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
Youatt on the structure and the diseases of the horse.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
The Architecture of Country Houses, by A. J. Downing.
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The American Architect, by John W. Ritch. First and second series.
Rawlett's Architecture, 2 vols., 4to. For sale by
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Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—

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The Chevalier D'Industrie. The Albany Transcript records the doings of a Chevalier d'Industrie, who answers to the name of E. Gustavus Perkins. He arrived in that city on the afternoon of Thursday of last week, and within three days thereafter picked a gentleman's pocket—took lodgings at a genteel boarding house—advertised for a wife, and gave audience to fifteen ladies, old and young, who believed themselves qualified to make him happy; accepted six of them, and received a gold ring from each of them as a pledge of her return to complete the nuptial arrangements—broke open his landlady's cupboard, and stole all his landlady's silver spoons—was detected in the act of rumaging a fellow-boarder's trunk—got kicked out of doors—was pursued through the streets by a brother of one of the anxious expectants for matrimony, who swore to inflict summary vengeance upon him—took refuge from his pursuer in a millinery shop—stole four pieces of satin ribbon from his kind protectress, the bonnet maker—was met and recognized by another of the ladies with whom he had contracted a matrimonial alliance—was charged by the young lady with obtaining her heart and ring under false pretences, and was soundly thrashed by a big drayman, who volunteered as champion of the injured virgin. Next he obtained a lot of assorted hardware from a merchant, by representing himself as the partner of a mercantile firm in Chicago—took passage for Buffalo—was arrested in the cars at Utica, and taken back to Albany, where he underwent an examination, and was consigned to the lock-up. All, be it remembered, in three days.

A Cheap Filter. As efficient a filter as can possibly be constructed, may be made in a few minutes by any person, and at the cost of a very few pence. Proure a clean flowerpot of the common kind, close the opening of the bottom by a piece of sponge, then place in the inside a layer of small stones, previously well cleansed by washing; this layer may be about two inches deep, the upper stones being very small; next procure some freshly burnt charcoal, which has not been kept in a damp or foul place, as it rapidly absorbs any strong smells, and so become tainted and unfit for such purpose; reduce this to powder, and mix it with about twice its bulk of clear well-washed, sharp sand; with this mixture fill the pot to within a short distance of the top, covering it with a layer of small stones, or what is perhaps better, place a piece of thick close flannel over it large enough to tie round the rim of the pot outside, and to form a hollow inside, into which the water to be filtered is to be poured, and which will be found to flow out rapidly through the sponge in an exceedingly pure state. The flannel removes the grosser impurities floating in the water, but the filter absorbs much of decaying animal and vegetable bodies actually dissolved in it; when it becomes charged with them it loses this power, hence the necessity for a supply of fresh charcoal at intervals. *Monthly Observer.*

Enterprise. Ohio now sends daily to New York quantities of meat, ready dressed, via the Erie Railroad.

French Opinion of Irish Beauty. M. Maurieur Felix Belly, a writer in the Paris *Constitutionnelle*, has lately been on a visit to "the Emerald Isle," and is enlivening the columns of that journal with some very graphic and elegant sketches of Ireland and the Irish. Hitherto unknown, these "Studies of Ireland," as he calls them, will be likely to make Mr. Belly's reputation as a lively and observant sketcher. The following graceful and truthful tribute to Irish female beauty is a good specimen of his style:

"But to most remarkable element, the richest, and certainly the most full of life of this land so lifefull, is the population itself. No European race, that of the Caucasus excepted, can compete with it in beauty. The Irish blood is of purity and distinction, especially amongst the females, which strikes all strangers with astonishment. Everybody knows that the beggars of green Erin aver that they have all issued from noble, and some from regal blood. This pretension is explainable up to a certain point, by the series of catastrophes of which the history of Ireland is composed, and by the aristocratic particles —O's and Mac's—prefixed to almost all their names. But what justifies the pretension still more, and in a manner almost irrefragable, is the perfection of their forms, and the patrician beauty of their race. The transparent whiteness of the skin, that absorbing attraction which in France is but the attribute of one woman in a thousand, is here the general type. The daughter of the poor man, as well as the fine lady, possesses an opal or milky tent, the arms of a statue, the foot and hand of a duchess, and the bearing of a queen. (La fille du pavre, comme la grande dame, possede un teint d'opale ou de lait, les bras de statue, un pied et une maine de duchesse, et un port de reine.) Rags, misery, and manual labor have no effect upon those native endowments. Even beneath the hatchod cabin of the poor peasant, in the midst of the potato field, which yield the sole nourishment, those traits at times develope themselves with unmistakeable vividness. In the most wretched streets of the olden quarters of Dublin, the most ideal tintings of the pencil would grow pale before the beauty of the children; and in the compact crowd which each day occupies the galleries of Merrion square, there is certainly the most magnificent collection of human beings it is possible to meet.

One of the special characteristics of this Irish beauty, and its liveliest charm, is its variety. In England all the woman are sisters, and all the men resemble each other. The uniformity of the soil and of manners has penetrated even their countenances. One same equivocal shade of hair, the same whitish but faded hue, the same unmelodious tone of voice, the same well-fed condition, an equal subjection to the same movements, as to the same habits of stiffness and of pride, make of John Bull an unique original which you find in all his copies. In Ireland there are as many different physiognomies as there are individualities. The common basis of the national beauty is the pearly whiteness of the skin. But all the favorite shadings of hair, from that which glistens beneath the guided buckle to the tresses imprisoned by the jeweled circlet, here combine with the richest colors of the eyes, Blondes, with black eyes, and brunettes with blue, are by no means rare. Nothing sorry, besides—nothing worn out in this opulent naturc. The race is as strong as it is handsome, as vigorous as it is charming. The girls of Connemara, with their queenly shoulders and eyes of fire, would put to shame, at this day, those daughters of the East from whom they are said to be descended.

We have asked many Irishmen the reason of this peculiar preservation through so many causes of degeneracy and ruin. What seems to me the most probable is, that it must be attributed to the singularly energetic mixtures which have constituted this race, and the purity of morals which has maintained it. We have in France, in the city of Arles, and in some other less known localities, examples of antique beauty with the potent germ of the aboriginal tribes. It is likewise scientifically admitted that nothing developes more the human organization than the multiplied mixtures of races. It entered, without doubt, in the designs of Providence to elicit from the real fraternity of the people an energetic means of social perfection. Thus, no country has undergone, more than Ireland, those often unhappy conditions of a primordial constitution. The history of its origin is but the narrative of the successive invasions of Phœnicians and Milesians of Spain, of Danes and Saxons, of Normans and Anglo-Normans, races brown or fair, conquering or civilizing, who have left their traces upon the soil. These traces still exist. You recognize them in a variety of types—in gesture, in language, in monuments—above all, in the manners. There is as much difference between the manners of Galway, the Milesian city of the West, and of Belfast, the Anglo-Norman city of the North, as between Seiville and Liverpool, Granada and Birmihgham.

Ireland, in addition, owes to the fervor of her religious faith, and, it must be said, to her misfortunes and the persecutions which she has suffered, a domestic morality quite exceptional. There is without doubt, in the great cities of the country, as in all great centres of population, abodes of evil, physical and moral; but their range is more circumscribed in Dublin than elsewhere. It can even be said that the corruption there is English, as is the case with all the rest of exterior life. The purity, on the contrary, is Irish. It clings to the root of the nation. It is the common inheritance of all the children of the Island of Saints. It makes itself felt from the first day of your admission into the bosom of their families. All those beautiful young girls, with eyes so pure, with foreheads of marble whiteness, of stature so commanding, know not even the name of evil. One can clearly see that the blood which flows in their veins has never been vitiated by the misdeeds of preceding generations. And to this a temperate life, almost entirely vegetable in the country parts—this must be kept in mind, at the risk of furnishing an argument to the vegetarians—and we will comprehend all the vigor and native purity possessed by a people, in too many other respects so poorly endowed."

Southern Ingratitude. In connection with the fight now going on in New York, we hear much said of Southern Ingratitude. Because Southern Democratic presses do not choose to join Messrs. Bronson, Dickinson & Co., in their war upon the administration; because the Democratic politicians and voters of the South refuse to espouse the quarrel of the disappointed office seekers in the North—the South is accused of ingratitude towards her best friends.

Now one thing we would ask, is Greene C. Bronson a better national Democrat—a better friend of the Constitution, a better friend of the South than Franklin Pierce? Could Nranklin Pierce have received the vote of any Southern State with such evidence of his freesoilism as is contained in Bronson's letter of 1848? We understand Pierce's whole life to have been a war upon abolition. We see Bronson in the eventful crisis of 1848 addressing words of encouragement—full of aid and comfort—to the Free Soilers! Is there then any reason why, when Bronson makes war upon Pierce, Southern Democrats should take part with him against the President?

Is there any portion of the Democracy of New York, hard or soft, who, going back through long years, can show a fairer record than the granite Democracy of New Hampshire? If, then, we find a Democratic faction in New York, on one side, and the *oft weighed and never-found-wanting* Democracy of Concord on the other, are we not at liberty to say which party shall have our sympathies?

But we have something further to add. Pierce's enemies are not alone the New York Hards. They are the whole body of Southern and Northern Whigs: the Tribune, the organ of Seward, and the Express, the organ of Fillmore, are just as bitter in their hostility to the President as the National Democrat, the organ of Bronson.

Be it known, once for all, that the Southern Democracy will at no man's bidding join in a war which, if successful, must issue in the overthrow of a Democratic, and the instalment of a Whig, probably a Seward, administration. Should the Democracy of the South unite with Dickinson, the result might indeed be a disruption of the Democratic party, its permanent division into two parties—but it could not be the election of Dickinson to the Presidency. The Whigs would be brought into power with W. H. Seward at their head, a consummation that we are neither prepared to wish nor work for.

Savannah Georgian.

Unique Orthography. The following, is the superscription on a letter sent through the Boston Post office, a day or two since:

"Mr. Gosiph evins, pitch Burg panail venia."

A LETTER FROM MR. CUSHING.

Read the subjoined letter from Attorney General Cushing. It clearly unfolds the policy of the Administration in regard to sectionall issues. That policy will tolerate no alliance with abolitionism or freesoilism for any purpose. What will candid southern whigs think of this letter? Will they not begin to distrust the representations which their journals are constantly making about the appointment of *Freesoilers* to office by Gen. Pierce. If the President will not tolerate an alliance with them for party purposes, is it likely that he has rewarded or will reward them by the bestowal of office? But read the letter:

Washington, Oct. 29, 1853.

Dear Sir: I perceive that in several counties of Massachusetts coalition senatorial tickets have been formed of associated democrats and freesoilers. My judgment is, that the democrats who have participated in this, have done worse than to commit a fatal error. They have abandoned a principle which is fundamental. To support or vote for the freesoilers of Massachusetts is to give countenance and power to persons engaged, avowedly, in the persistent agitation of the slavery question, and therefore hostile, in the extremest degree, to the determined policy of the administration. The President entertains immovable convictions on this point, as I have had occasion to express to you heretofore; and all of us whom he has called to the public service here most heartily and zealously sustain his views on the subject, as being the only ones consistent with our personal honor, the success of the democratic party, the general welfare of the country, the integrity of the Constitution, or the permanency of the Union. If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the President, and those with whom he is accustomed to consult, it is that that dangerous element of abolitionism, under whatever guise or form it may present itself, shall be crushed out, so far as this administration is concerned. This the President declared in his inaugural; this he has declared ever since, at all times, and in all places, when he had occasion to speak on the subject. While he does not assume to judge of the hearts of men who publicly avow sound principles, he only needs overt acts to show where they are, in order that his settled policy in the conduct of the affairs of the government shall be unequivocally manifested. Those who have apprehended halting or hesitation on the part of the President in treading any path which truth and patriotism open to him, will find themselves greatly mistaken. He is up to this occasion. His policy was not hastily settled; while he occupies his present position it will never be departed from. The constitutional rights of all the States of this Union are as dear to him as the rights of New Hampshire. I have perceived from the outset that this great principle of the constitutional rights of the States is fastened in his thought as the corner stone of this Union. Depend upon it, no matter what consequences may impend over him, he will never allow it to be shaken by abolitionists or factionists, but will set his face like flint as well against right-hand back-slidings as against left-hand defections, which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the republic.

I remain, very truly, yours,

C. CUSHING.

Hon. R. Frothingham, Jr., Boston Post.

THE VERMONT DEMOCRACY.

We announced some days since the election of the Hon. John S. Robinson as Governor of Vermont by the Legislature of that State. We stated also that Mr. Robinson is a sound national Democrat; but the story has gone abroad in the Whig papers that he owes his election to a coalition with the freesoilers. If this fact were true, we should be compelled to withdraw entirely the gratification which his election gave to us. That no such coalition was formed for Gov. Robinson's election, we have the fullest assurance in the following article from the New Hampshire Patriot:

"Democratic Governor in Vermont. On Thursday last Hon. John S. Robinson, the democratic candidate, was elected Governor by the Legislature of Vermont. The vote on the final ballot stood as follows: Robinson 120, Fairbanks (whig) 104, Brainard (freesoiler) 15. About half of the freesoil members voted for Robinson. The Boston Post speaks of the new Governor as follows:

"The new Governor of Vermont, Hon. John S. Robinson, is a man of whom the democracy of that State are justly proud. His personal character as an able and high-minded man is commended on all hands, while his political character and course, as a staunch and thoroughly national democrat, have never been questioned, and will stand the closest scrutiny. Although he is indebted for his election to a portion of the freesoil and *a considerable number of whig votes*, in addition to the entire democratic strength in the Legislature, yet he is above suspicion of freesoil taint, having voted for every regular democratic nominee for the Presidency from Jackson to Cass and Pierce, inclusive, and has twice been the candidate of the 'old-line' democracy of Vermont against the freesoil nominee. In point of talents Mr. Robinson stands higher than any man who has occupied the executive chair of Vermont for many years, and we congratulate the democracy of that State on their choice and success."

As a portion of the freesoil members voted for Robinson, and thereby secured his election, it has been feared that there was a bargain or understanding that the democrats shall aid in the election of a freesoiler to the United States Senate. But we have the most positive assurances from friends there who know all about the matter that there is no such understanding—that no proposition of the kind has been entertained by our friends—that they adhere to their determination to elect to the Senate a true democrat, or do their best to keep the seat vacant—and that the only bargain in relation to Senator that has been talked of was proposed by the whigs, who offered, by resolution in open caucus, to support O. L. Shafter, an out-and-out abolitionist, for Senator, on condition that the free-soilers would give the whigs the control of the State government. We are glad that our friends are resolved upon this course, and hope they will adhere to it to the end. And relying upon their assurance that the election of their Governor is not the price of any abandonment of principle, we rejoice in their success, and congratulate them upon it."

Early Seed Corn. Farmers are too negligent in selecting corn for the next planting. The usual way is to wait until the crop is gathered, and then while husking to select some of the best looking years for seed; but this is not the best way. My worthy friend, Farmer D., is somewhat noted as the possessor of a superior variety of corn; and on account of its being *three weeks earlier* than the usual varieties, his neighbors consider themselves fortunate if they can get their seed of him, and he is sometimes annoyed by the repeated drafts upon his choice selection of ears. Now, what is the secret of this superiority? Let me tell you, and then let me say, "Go thou and do likewise." Farmer D. has always planted the common kind of corn, the same as his neighbors, but for quite a number of years he has made it a practice to pass through his field every few days after his corn begins to turn, and select the ears that first ripen, and carefully husk and hang them up. Each lot he keeps by itself, so that he can tell which came off first, which second, &c., and when he plants in the spring, he use first that which he first selected.

By continuing this course of practice, he now has the satisfaction of having his crops about three weeks earlier than his neighbors, besides being of a superiquality. The same principle will apply to all kinds of seed. If you wish early peas, beans, potatoes, &c., just take a little pains to select the earliest ripe, and look out for them next spring when planting time comes. From much observation, I am convinced that more depends upon the selection and proper care of the seed than upon early planter. Have your seed and ground ready, and do not be in a hurry to plant until the ground is well warmed. A very old man has told me that it was time to plant corn when the bobolinks make their first appearance, and not before. Just bear this in mind in connection with the selection of your seed.

I. H. S. These letters are seen in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, and in the prayer books of these sects. They are abbreviations of the Latin phrase, "Jesus Hominum Salvator," which signifies, "Jesus the Saviour of men." Some may ask why the letter I is used instead of J? Because formerly there was no letter J in the Roman Alphabet; then I was used where J now is. Many of our readers can probably remember having seen the name of John spelled Iohn.

New York. We are pleased to see that the "Hards" of New York still proclaim the old "established principles of the democratic party," and their hearty concurrence in, and adherence to, the principles of the Baltimore Platform; still cordially concur in "the elevated doctrines of the President's Inaugural Address;" and while they declare their opinion that, in some of his appointments and removals, he has been badly advised by his "incongruous cabinet," they still have "an abiding confidence that the President is sincerely attached to the principles upon which he was elected." It is, however, deeply to be lamented that in the selection of their State ticket they had not chosen all their candidates from among those who harmonized with them in sentment. Mr. Cooley, their candidate for Comptroller, has lately made a speech which abounds in the vilest vituperations of President Pierce. In a late speech at Syracuse, Mr. Cooley stigmatized Mr. Pierce's Inaugural as a "noisy, pompous, stump speech, denominated the President's Inaugural." The President himself he calls "a fifth-rate county court, treacherous pettifogger of New Hampshire, who, by accident, simply happened to reach an exalted position, only to disgrace it, and cover himself with infamy"—"a sort of Punch and Judy conductor of the freesoil performances, with a wire in his back, by which he is twitched backwards and forwards, and made to kick up his heels here, and dance there, to just such kind of music as the organ-grinders of his cabinet take a fancy to sing in his deluded ears."

Mr. Cooley speaks of "the low dead level of profanity and drunkenness, requisite now in Washington, to conform to the fashionable standard in vogue at the White House," and thus fires a broadside of calumny upon the Democratic President of the Union:

"General Pierce opened the performance of his Presidency on the Baltimore Platform; but having a previous engagement with the freesoil managers, the curtain fell in pronouncing his inaugural prologue there, and he has ever since been miserably playing to thin houses of ill-fame on the Buffalo platform.

It is at any time a dangerous experiment to desert friends and undertake to buy one's enemies; but, at General Pierce's time of life, with fixed social habits, so objectionable and pernicious as his, it cannot prove otherwise than every way disastrous and fatal to him." * * * *

"If in occasional lucid moments, should such happen to occur, General Pierce returns to the lofty summit of his country's regard, which, by his stupendous treachery he has so justly forfeited, and looks down into the 'lower deep' of degradation and contempt to which he has foolishly descended, no one will envy him the wretchedness of the contemplation, and in commiscration of his misery, one might almost in mercy pray for the return of his delirium, to deliver him from the horrors of a conscience-smitten conviction of the pernicious evils his madness is likely to inflict upon the institutions of the Union and the cause of religious and political freedom."

All good men must reprobate such miserable and slanderous assaults. However *Democrats* may dissent from the action of the Administration in some of its appointments and in the removal of Mr. Bronson; they cannot quietly see a man villified who, like Gen. Pierce, has borne himself so properly in Washington, and has shown the most decided resolution to prostrate the abolitionists that would destroy the South and the Union. Upon this point the Alexandria Sentinel has the following just remark:

"The Albany Argus (*Hard*) contains a very long speech of Cooley, with an editorial endorsement, in which President Pierce and his advisers are assailed in the coarsest manner. The vilest slanders of the late campaign are repeated. We are astonished and mortified beyond expression at this. We have regretted the connection of the Administration with New York politics, but we did it as *friends* and in the *language* of friends. If for a disagreement on a petty and transient matter, the Administration is to be denounced, and the great principles of the party put to hazard, we have wholly misunderstood the duty of those who brought it into power, and concur with it in principle. The Hards of New York owe it to their party and to their own professions of loyalty to the Administration to denounce Cooley. Any Democrat who shall array himself in opposition, that moment losses all hold on the sympathies of his political brethren."

The Alexandria Standard, which heartily disapproves of the action towards Mr. Bronson, speaks out emphatically and eloquently against Cooley's speech which "not only disgraces its author, but so far as it represents public sentiment in New York, if it does so at all, disgraces the State. We have dissented from the President and his Cabinet in regard to the removal of Judge Bronson, but we have not thought it necessary to resort to Billingsgate to express our dissent. We despise the low flung vulgarity and coarse abuse with which the extract abounds. We feel assured that there is not a Southern man of any party who will not hold in utter contempt, and deny all sympathy with the man who has given utterance to it. In the late Presidential campaign, we frequently met in public discussion violent partizans from the ranks of our political opponents, men whose business it was to canvass and deny if they could the claims of President Pierce to the Presidency. Not one tithe of the abuse, not one thousandth part of the vulgar invective, which Mr. Cooley has thought proper to heap upon the head of the President of the United States, e ver fell from the lips of the bitterest Whig in Virginia. And yet this man calls himself a Democrat. We know very well that this attachment to men is no evidence of devotion to principle—that just condemnation of men involves no desertion of principle. But when we see a man resort to vilification of the President, in terms which would disgrace the fish-market, and that man claiming to agree in principle with the object of his envenomed slander, we can come to but one conclusion—that principles have so little hold upon his affection that he is willing to sacrifice them to the gratification of private spleen, or the avenging of what he may consider personal wrong. Away with all such, say we. Be they "hards" or "softs," we have no confidence in them—we feel no sympathy with them.

"Their love is lust, their friendship all a cheat,
Their smiles hypocrisy, their words deceit."

Franklin Pierce is the chosen representative of the Democratic party, as well as President of the United States. His talents and virtues have served to mark him for the next four years as the exponent of Democratic principles. *He* has yet done nothing to show that he will be faithless to his high trust—until he does, he merits not even the opposition, certainly not the embittered denunciation of those who pretend to think with him. We can find no apology whatever for this unjust attack of Mr. Cooley upon the President. We shall be as quick to condemn his acts when we think them wrong as any friend of the administration can be—but we shall always, if the painful necessity should arise, do so in respectful terms; in sorrow, not in anger. Duty to our party, duty to the country and our own self-respect, require the observances of this course, and of none other."

Richmond Enquirer.

A New Medicine. The following certificate, says the Dutchman, has been received by the author of the "Granicular Syrup:"

"Pottsville, July 29, 1853.

Dear Doctor: I will be 175 years old next October. For ninety-four years I have been an invalid, unable to move except when stirred with a lever; but, a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the Granicular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double somersets without stopping.

"P. S. A little of your Alcumstoutum Salve applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh cuticle of white gum pine bark."

Rum's Doinge. A correspondent writes from Troy N. Y., that a few nights since, two men drank rum upon a wager at a rum hole in Congress street in that city. One of them cheated by throwing the liquor under the table or over his shoulder, the other drank 37 glasses, and died in consequence. The landlord furnished a carriage for the mother and friends of the deceased, and gave $25 toward the funeral expenses. He seems to have exhibited some little conscience—after it was too late.

The following pun is one out of a numbor of specimens given by the "State of Main," of a budget of them recently submitted in competition for a prize of a silver cup in Portland:

"When does a man rob his wife?"
"When he *hooks* her dress."

For the Standard.

Terminus of the Central Railroad—Carolina City Humbug.

Sir: In a previous number we alluded to the speculative spirit which had developed itself at several points on Beaufort harbor, in anticipation of the extension of the Central Railroad to these waters, and we intimated that suspicions were entertained by some that influences would be exerted upon the survey now in progress, which would cause injustice to be done to Beaufort. The truth is, since Gov. Morehead's purchase of land at Shepard's Point, so completely has public attention been drawn off from the town of Beaufort, and so plain have been the indications of a concentration of influence upon the west side of this harbor, prejudicial to the prospects of Beaufort, that many persons, judging from the peculiar positions occupied by those into whose hands the chief management of the survey had fallen, have doubted whether its operations might not be confined exclusively to the route leading to Shepard's point, and Beaufort on the other side of the harbor be entirely overlooked. Indeed, a scheme was proposed in our last General Assembly which looked to this very result. The great bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Woodfin, containing among other things an appropriation for this road, actually fixed the terminus at *Shepard's Point.* (See Journals of the Senate, page 272.) The Senator from Carteret and Jones (Dr. Arendell,) opposed the attempt to forestall the citizens of Beaufort, and caused the proper amendment to be made to the bill.

We think it will be admitted by all fair minded men that it would be unjust in the State of North Carolina, in extending this road to Beaufort harbor, to allow the interests of an old settled town to be disregarded and sacrificed, unless other great and paramount interests require it. Nay, if Beaufort, on the east side of Newport river, offers the requisite commercial facilities, the State cannot in justice to a seaport town whose existence is coeval with her own, allow the road to terminate at any other point. We purpose to show at the proper time that Beaufort does offer these facilities, and that in locating this road, if that great high way which the hand of nature has marked out with features too striking to be misunderstood, as the proper track for the road, shall be followed, Beaufort, or some point on the east side of Newport river, must be the terminus. But as any further remarks upon this subject, while the survey is in progress, may be deemed premature, we suspend them for the present, and shall close this communication with a brief notice of Carolina City, to which allusion has heretofore been made.

It will be recollected that some time during the last Spring it was announced through the press that the "Western Railroad Company," under the authority granted in the 22d section of their charter, designed to extend their road as soon as practicable from Fayetteville to Beaufort harbor. Great excitement followed this announcement along the whole country east of Fayetteville, in the midst of which a company of speculators, with a design probably to forestall the Railroad Company seized upon a tract of land on Bogue Sound near the harbor, and about 2½ milest west of Shepard's Point, purchased most of it from the owner, and baptised it with the name of "Carolina City," which was to be the site for the terminus of the Fayetteville Road. It was laid off into lots, a beautiful map was prepared, and a great sale was advertised to take place on the 31st of October. The sale came off on Monday last. The attendance, we understand, fell far short of what was anticipated by the Company. The sales, as reported, amounted to a considerable sum, but nobody believes the half of them real. Lots were no doubt put up and bid in by members of the Company to swell the amount of sales and avoid the appearance of a failure. The whole scheme, from its inception, has been a humbug worthy of Barnum, and ought to have had that wonderful genius connected with it. The prestige of his name would have given it eclat, which would have been better we think for the pockets of the Company. He who could dress up a piece of India rubber and pass it off among the good people of New York for a living negro, would have been a worthy coadjutor in this scheme of humbuggery, and might have protracted its existence until some profit could have been realized from it. Not having such aid it has proved a failure, and from present indications may be pronounced dead. *Requiescat in pace.*

CARLTON.

Beaufort, Nov. 2, 1853.

For the Standard.

Results of Abolitionism in the Island of Jamaica.

Your readers will remember that a few years ago the English Government, in its ambitious haste to set an example to the United States in the cause of human freedom, abolished slavery in Jamaica.

When this edict went forth from the British Parliament, that Island was a vast paradise, abounding as it did in tropical fruits and flowers, with a rich soil, well cultivated estates, independent planters, prosperous merchants and artisans, and a contented, happy population of whites and blacks. Now, and for a long time past, the scene has changed—the withering blight of abolitionism fell on that beautiful Isle, and made it the abode of misery, poverty, insubordination. Honest men were *legally* despoiled of their property—the relation of master and slave was dissolved, thousands of the sable gentry were elevated to the dignity of freemen and turned loose on society, metamorphising the garden into a wilderness—the Eden into a Hell.

But the reader can form a more correct idea of the condition of things there from the following extract, taken from a leading Jamaica journal, under date of October 12th, suggested, it seems, by the arrival of a new Governor for the Island. Let us guard against the fanaticism and false philanthropy which would lead to such results in our midst:

"Ere this article meets the eye of the reader, Sir Henry Barkly will have been inaugurated as Governor of Jamaica. We envy him not the task which the command of his Sovereign has imposed upon him. There is enough in the aspect of our social and political horizon to discourage the stoutest heart. The bulk of the people are poor, and poverty is usually querulous and dissatisfied. They have just cause for complaint, for they are crushed beneath the weight of an exorbitant taxation. A fearful score has been running up against the Treasury; a vast amount of revenue has been lost; our finances are disordered; public and private credit at a low ebb; savings' bank payments have been suspended; clergymen's widows and orphans distressed; judges, rectors and curates seriously inconvenienced. Every important interest in the Island is in a languishing state. The Planter counts thrown up estates by scores; mercantile and professional prospects are sad and gleomy. Insolvent notices in *The Jamaica Gazette* by Authority indicate the state of the small Dealers, Tradesmen, and Operatives. A large proportion of the laboring population has been swept away by pestilence and disease; what remains is for the most part steeped in poverty and ignorance, and ripe for crime, whilst hundreds of families, who were formerly independent of the frowns and smiles of the world, are now in a condition of miserable penury—having been stripped of their all by the compensating process of the Imperial Government."

Plain People. Plain men—nay, even ugly little fellows—have met with tolerable success with the fair. Wilke's challenge to Lord Townsend is well known: "Your lordship is one of the handsomest men in the kingdom, and I am one of the ugliest! yet give me but half an hour's start and I will enter the lists against you with any woman you choose to name; because you will omit attentions, on account of your fine exterior, which I shall double on account of my plain one!" He used to say that it took him half an hour just to take away his face. He was so exceedingly ugly that a lottery-office keeper once offered him ten guineas not to pass his window whilst the tickets were drawing, for fear of his bringing ill luck upon the house.

Maine Liquor Law. Among the proceedings of the Methodist Church South, in session at Lynchburg, is the action of the Conference in regard to the Maine Liquor Law. On Tuesday, the sixth day of the session, the Bishop laid before the Conference a communication from the Secretary of the Missouri Conference, recommending for the approval of the several Conferences a proposed alteration of the Discipline so as to prohibit the sale, use or manufacture of ardent spirits, by members of the Church, which was read and discussed. The vote being taken, the Conference refused to concur with the Missouri resolution. Ayes 32—noes 65.

Fredericksburg Herald.

WILMINGTON RAILROAD.

Report of the Auditing Committee. The undersigned committee, appointed for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company for the year ending September 30th, 1853, beg leave to report, that they have made a thorough examination of the Books, and compared all the entries with vouchers and find them correct, withe the exception of a few trifling errors and omissions, amounting to $16 32, which have been rectified, as will appear in the coming year's account.

The result of the Company's business for the past year is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from Through Travel,		$214,135 02
" " " Way "		138,146 40
Freight on Rail Road,		112,589 23
Freight, Meals, &c., on Steam Boats,		17,999 67
Transportation of Mails, Rents, &c.,		86,424 35
		$568,399 67

EXPENSES.

Cost of transportatioo, including purchase of Locomotives, Coaches and Cars,	$155,233 78	
Rail Road repairs,	45,054 82	
Expenses of Steam Boats,	147,652 84	
Office Expenses,	365 62	
Interest and Exchange,	57,976 30	
		406,283 31
Nett Profits,		$162,616 36

We find the liabilities of the Company on the 1st of October, 1853, were $1,156,261 12, consisting of the following items:

Old Bonds payable in England at 5 per cent.,	$222,666 67
Bonds endorsed by the State of North Carolina, at 6 per cent.,	250,000 00
Bonds to Literary Fund of N. C., at 6 per cent.,	85,000 00
New Bonds, payable in England,	444,444 45
Bonds to U. S., payable in Mail service,	22,918 64
Bills payable,	72,080 02
Due on Pay Rolls,	8,483 17
" " Negro Bonds, 1844 to 1853, inclusive,	33,506 79
" " Dividends Nos. 1, 2, and 3,	4,839 00
" to sundry individuals,	2,053 88
Balance due on 30 shares stock surrendered to be rode out,	268 50
	$1,156,261 12

The following was the condition of the Company on the 1st October, 1853:

Debt of the Company,		$1,156,261 12
Capital Stock paid in,		1,340,213 21
Balance of profits from commencement of operations to 1st October, 1853, after paying interest on debt,		584,333 65
		$3,080,807 97
Cost of Construction, Real Estate, &c.,	$2,075,052 42	
Reconstruction,	773,650 85	
29 Shares Company's Stock,	2,900 00	
Due on forfeited Stock,	950 00	
Wil. & Man. R. R. Co.'s Stock,

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1853.

THEN AND NOW.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Col. Benton, in 1843, before the Democracy of Missouri, at Manchester, will afford some idea of the difficulties and trials encountered by Gen. Jackson during his Administration. Col. Benton said:

"But another and a harder trial was still to be encountered. Gen. Jackson was re-elected; and a combination of politicians, aided by the Bank of the United States, and by nearly a thousand subordinate banks, and by a vast body of merchants (for whom he had procured rich indemnities) confederated to make good their prophecies—to scourge the country, and to charge the distress which themselves created upon the President whom the people preferred, and thus accomplish in the second term of his administration what had failed in the first. The panic of 1833-'34, and the execrable sentence of condemnation which the bank demanded, which the Senate pronounced, and which the people expunged, was the fruit of that confederacy. Then, indeed, we had war, in which many stout hearts quailed, in which many timid friends fell off, and in which many weak counsels were offered. The whole earth seemed to be in commotion against one man. Revolution was proclaimed. The Senate chamber resounded with denunciation; the bank columns marched in succession upon the Capitol; distress meetings were universally held; distress memorials pourod in daily; the public press groaned; all business was broken up; terror and calamity were spread in every quarter; and all was charged upon the wickedness of the man whom the folly of the people had elected President. He (Mr. B.) had a near and clear view of all that tremendous scene; and witnessed the calm courage, the composed reliance, the perfect confidence of the patriot chief—the hero President—in all that dreadful commotion. Often, at a late hour of the night, when the battle of the day was over, (only to be renewed with more fury the next morning,) he had visited the presidential mansion, and found its former thronged halls silent and deserted, the venerable President alone in his chamber; and never beheld a more impressive or instructive spectacle. While friends and foes believed all was lost, and that his administration was completely overthrown, he himself had no such fear. He trusted in God and his country! He relied upon Providence and the people! He confided in the Power above which protects, and in the intelligence which sustains! He never faltered for an instant—never accepted counsel from the timid or treacherous—never dreamed of capitulating to the bank or its confederates. His confidence was complete, perfect, unwavering, that the American people could and would, sustain him! and sustain him they did. The expunging resolution, and the election of a successor to carry out his policy, was the response of the people to the confidence he had reposed in them.

Thus, the second great trial was over; and the people were a second time found equal to their high vocation, and capable of sustaining the form of government which their ancestors had founded. The termination of the second term of General Jackson's administration was still more glorious than the first, and a still higher proof of the capacity of the people to govern themselves. It terminated in peace and prosperity; with the respect of all nations, with a universally improved condition, of the country; the public debt entirely paid; half our imports free from taxes; the currency of the Constitution restored; and indemnities in gold brought home to the merchants from France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Naples, for spoliations committed on their commerce forty years before, and in the time of his early predecessor. The hero President retired from his station, as great in peace as in war, and justifying by the events of his administration, the choice of the people."

The "hero President" *did* outride the storm, and conduct the ship of State into a secure haven, with the sunshine of hope and prosperity playing upon the stars and stripes flying from the masthead. He went before and blazed the way for those who were to come after him; his genius always rose as dangers increased—hesitation, doubt, despair had no place in his counsels—no lodgment in his heart. He *was* a man!—glorious old Jackson!—a man to whom the masses rallied and clung as to the very embodiment of confidence and power—a man who, if not faultless, was never faithless to his pledges, to the people, or to the Constitution and liberties which he had bled and suffered to establish—a man who, as he said in his farewell address, thanked God that He had given him "a heart to love his country with the affection of a son"—and a man who walked right on, in the performance of his duties, over faction, over the treachery of pretended friends, over demagogues and traitors to the party, and over all combinations of whatsoever character with a will like iron and a purpose as unalterable as the decrees of fate.

The present besetments and difficulties of the national Administration bear no comparison with those of Jackson's day. Disappointed aspirants, miserable place-hunters, and bad men may, however, contribute to increase these difficulties; but they can neither move Gen. Pierce from the policy he has adopted nor detach from him the masses of the Democratic party. They are just where they were. They are the same men on whom the arm of Jackson leaned for support, and who are looking now, as aforetime, not to see whether the President will fail, but to co-operate with him where co-operation is needed—to cheer him by the interest they take in his Administration, and by their unbought voices, in the great work of retrenchment, reform, and of allaying sectional agitation which has been committed to his hands. Gen. Pierce stands pledged to scourge Abolitionism out of public place—to discountenance Freesoilism and faction, and to unite, as far as he may, the Democratic party as the GREAT UNION PARTY OF THE COUNTRY; and these pledges will be faithfully redeemed. *They have been*, thus far; and no Southern Whig who has due regard for truth in politics will assert the contrary.

"THE WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND," by John C. Cobden, is the title of a work which has been politely placed in our hands by the Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Methodist Church, Agent for this and other books, and among them "Goodrich's History of all Nations." This work by Mr. Cobden presents, upon the authority of documents either official in their nature or which no one can dispute, a most graphic and harrowing picture of the degradation and suffering of the laboring classes of Great Britain—of Great Britain, whose people of the better class, as they are termed, are sadly afflicted in their consciences on account of the alleged evils of African slavery! We have heretofore read many of the details presented in this work, but they are here given more at length, accompanied by explanations and comments; and judging from admitted facts, we have no hesitation in saying that there is more suffering, more deprivation, more woe in one year year among the white laboring classes of England than has been experienced by the negroes in this country from the period of the landing of the first one on our shores to the present time.

We regret we have no room to-day for extracts from this work. It may be had at the Bookstore of Mr. Pomeroy, in this City.

☞ The Raleigh Register has been engaged for several weeks past in doing manifest injustice to the Administration on the subject of the New York difficulties. We do not propose to go at any length into New York politics, but we shall take occasion in our next to pay our respects to the Register and expose the groundlessness of his charges against the President and his Cabinet.

THE NEXT CANVASS IN THIS STATE.

We take it for granted, that the usual custom of holding a State Convention at Raleigh, for the nomination of Governor, and for other purposes, will be adhered to by both political parties, during the coming Spring or Summer; and of course preliminary meetings will be held at an earlier day in the several counties, for the election of delegates to the State Convention, or for the more local purposes of county organization. We do not, therefore, deem it premature for us to offer a few suggestions for the consideration of our brother Democrats, in view of approaching events, since it is only right and proper that the various *pros* and *cons.* should be discussed before the meeting of the Convention, so as to allow delegates to act understandingly.

It is not to be disguised, that the exercise of the utmost prudence will be called for in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Of course, the first and indispensible condition must be a character and standing above reproach, as a man and a politician. He must be a *Democrat* without kinks or clap-traps—not a demagogue—not a disappointed aspirant—not a mere talking machine,—this of course first. Again, his geographical position, if we may use the expression, must be such as to find no antagonism in the various sectional interests or feelings which, unfortunately, have but too much power in the State. He must be sufficiently comprehensive in his views to embrace the *whole* State, and all her various requirements. We think the nomination should be conceded to the West, if only as an evidence of the kind and liberal feeling entertained fowards their brethren of that section by the people of the East, for, believe us, the time has gone by, when any narrow or sectional policy will do for North Carolina, or for her sea ports, or for her political parties. And when we speak of "the West," we mean not simply West of Raleigh; but West of the Yadkin River. We can safely say for the people of the Cape Fear section, that from their aspirations on behalf of favorite sons, no difficulty need be apprehended. They concede the nomination in any way that may be for the genral good. All they require, is that the nominee shall be a sound Democrat in his politics; true North Carolinian in his feelings, and with antecedents which prove him to be trust-worthy, and a gentleman. As a type of such a man, an esteemed correspondent, in a communication through our columns recently, brought forward the name of Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county; and certainly, from "all the lights before us," we know of no better man, nor one coming more fully up to the requirements of the occasion. Popular at home, an able and pleasing speaker, well versed in politics; while in the Legislature of North Carolina, always voting for every bill demanded by the necessities of our public works, although in the East, and he a Western man; a zealous friend of equal suffrage, we see no earthly reason why he should not be elected triumphantly. At any rate, without feeling ourselves necessarily committed, but rather for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion, we beg leave to place before tue Democratic people and press of North Carolina, the name of Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, as a proper person to be nominated aa the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

It cannot be denied that more important results, politically and otherwise, are dependent upon the election of members of the next Legislature than upon that of Governor, but nevertheless, it is more directly in connection with the nomination and canvass for the latter office than the general issues between parties are made up and defined, and it thus acquires an importance, perhaps greater than would otherwise attach to it. And, speaking of the Legislature, it should not be forgotten that, upon the next General Assembly will devolve the choice of two members of the United States Senate; neither should we permit such a state of things to disgrace the State as that presented at the last session. The remedy is plain. It is in the hands of the people. It is only necessary for Democrats, in bringing out candidates, to see that they are straight-out democrats, and not shackling, half-and-half, knock-kneed politicians; and if they can't elect such, better to fail with them than nominally succeed with such as some of those whose factious conduct paralyzed the Democratic party in the last Legislature, at the same time that, by so doing, they delayed public business, and finally left the State with but half her just representation on the floor of the Senate. Bring out and support *Democrats*, and good men—and with them sink or swim; give them a united support.

There will, no doubt, be an effort made to get up a sort of mongrel organization, of what will, we suppose, be called "Distribution Democrats," a contradiction in terms—a Distribution Democrat being as Weldon N. Edwards says, "an impossibility." If this organization can rally half a corporal's guard in the next Legislature, it will give much trouble to the Legislature. Too weak to effect anything on its own account, its position must be somewhat similar to that of the Abolitionists in Congress—open for proposals—speculating on chances—hoping to hold the balance of power—and bargain on its own terms. Against all such third party fragments—and we have watched them attentively—we think it the duty of every honorable politician to set his face—they produce only evil, and that continually—they lower the standard of political honesty, and destroy confidence between man and man. Beware of them. Good men may be deceived and led into their support; but for all that, their influence and tendency are such as we have indicated. *Wilmington Journal.*

We have copied the foregoing from the Journal as a matter of general interest to our readers, and with no purpose of forestalling public opinion or of expressing a preference for any one for Governor. Nor would we be understood as intimating that the Journal has sought to forestall the opinion of the party; on the contrary, we were gratified to hear from that paper on the subject, and take occasion to say that we entirely concur with it in its high compliment to Dr. Mills. We also cordially agree with the Journal in its remarks in relation to the next Legislature.

But we have heard other gentlemen spoken of for Governor, and we trust we shall be pardoned for mentioning their names: Judge Ellis, Asa Biggs, Robert Strange, Thomas Bragg, W. W. Avery, John F. Hoke, William H. Thomas, Abram Rencher, George Bower, Cad. Jones, Jr. Either of these gentlemen could be triumphantly elected; and we have the fullest confidence that the Convention will select that one who will be most acceptable to the masses of the party. We know there is not a man among those spoken of for this high post, who would not instantly sacrifice every aspiration—if indeed any aspirations are indulged—for the good of the common cause.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

The stockholders in this Road assembled in this City on Thursday last, that being the day appointed for their annual meeting. John D. Hawkins, Esq., was called to preside, and W. W. Vass and W. A. Eaton, Esq's., were appointed Secretaries.

We observed, in attendance, Dr. Collins, President of the Seaboard Road, and Mr. Bird, President of the Petersburg Road.

We learn that about 3,000 shares of stock are represented in person or by proxy. Proceedings in our next.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS. New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin elect State officers and members of the legislature on the 8th.

Louisiana elects congressmen, State treasurer, auditor, superintendent of instruction, members of the legislature, and county offices, on the 7th.

Massachusetts elects State officers and members of the legislature, and decides upon the adoption of the new constitution, on the 14th.

Mississippi elects a governor, members of Congress, and members of both branches of the legislature, on the 7th and 8th instant.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session in this City, Bishop Paine presiding. We learn that there are about 120 Ministers in attendance. The Conference will probably adjourn on Monday or Tuesday next.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We learn that the iron has been laid down upon this Road for twelve miles this side of Goldsborough, and that the grading from that place to this is expected to be completed by Christmas. The distance from Goldsborough to the Neuse is twenty-two miles, and an engine, it is expected, will be put on when the iron is laid to the river. The distance from the river to this point is about twenty-six miles. The Company will take charge of the Road to the Neuse, or will be entitled to do so, after the 1st January.

We learn that the iron for this, the 1st Division, which extends from Goldsborough to about six miles above Raleigh, is of the heavy T pattern, and looks as if it would do excellent service.

Gov. Morehead, the President of the Company, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to Beaufort. We understand he has recently purchased the iron for the 2d Division, which extends from the point mentioned, above Raleigh, to the Guilford line. We do not know the price he is to pay for the iron.

It is confidently expected that the Road will be completed from Goldsborough to this place by May or June next; whereupon there will be such a celebration as was never witnessed in North Carolina. Every body about here will then talk of Wilmington; and Norfolk, Portsmouth and Petersburg will scarcely be alluded to for at least a week. So we go. We are speaking of things as they are. But seriously, Wilmington will have the advantage of Norfolk by about forty-five miles—the distance from this point to the former being about 130, and to the latter about 175 miles. We can breakfast in Raleigh and dine in Wilmington, whereas we now breakfast here and sup in Norfolk. And when the Road shall have been constructed to Beaufort, we shall be nearer to that by railway than to Norfolk, by some 35 miles.

We learn that the grading of the North Carolina Road is expected to be completed to Hillsborough by the 1st of January next. We should be obliged to the Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte papers for information as to the condition of the work in their respective sections.

THE TRAGEDY AT LOUISVILLE.

Professor Butler, principal of the High School, Louisville, Ky., was shot by Mat. F. Ward, oldest son of R. J. Ward, on Wednesday morning the 2d instant, and died that night. The Louisville Courier gives the following account of it:

"He went to the High School accompanied by two of his brothers, Robert Ward, a youth of sixteen, and William Ward, a smaller boy, and called for Mr. Wm. H. G. Butler, one of the teachers. A few words passed between them, when Mr. Ward pulled out a pistol and shot Mr. Butler down. The ball penetrated his left breast, over the heart, and he fell to the floor, exclaiming in his agony, "I am killed—oh, my poor wife and child!" Ward then dropped his pistol, and accompanied by his brother, retreated from the school room.

"Mr. Butler was able to rise from the floor, and left the room, assisted by some boys, and was carried home. The ball could not be extracted, and he bled inwardly. Mr. Butler had corrected Wm. Ward, one of his pupils, the day previous, for telling a falsehood, which led to the tragic affair.

Robert Ward, who accompanied his brother, drew a bowe-knife, and when Prof. Sturgus, the other teacher in the school, advanced to the assistance of Mr. Butler, he made such demonstrations that the Professor retreated and made his escape out of a window. The scholars in the school-room were also scattered in all directions by the display of such warlike instruments in their midst.

Mr. M. F. Ward and Robt. J. Ward, Jr., were promptly arrested and lodged in jail, and the affair will undergo a judicial investigation, we forbear narrating the particulars.

Mr. Butler was one of the best and most inoffensive men in the world, and who can appreciate the anguish of his friends at his being so untimely cut off, and in such a manner. The affair is generally regarded as of a most atrocious and unprovoked character, and when it became known, the deepest indignation prevailed throughout the city.

The Ward family is one of the wealthiest and most prominent in Kentucky."

If the facts be as above stated, we trust the murderer will be duly hanged. A desperate effort will of course be made to save him, for he is wealthy; but Kentucky juries are alike honest and fearless, and unless bail is granted under a large forfeiture, justice will most probably be done.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The intelligence from these Islands is important. Dr. Judd, who has been at Honlula for many years, and who has shown himself a friend alike of the King and the people, has been removed from his office as minister of finance and E. W. Allen, late United State's Consul, appointed in his place. A decided step has been taken by the government, it is stated, towards the annexation of the Islands to the United States. The French and British Consuls had protested.

The truth is, these Islands have been for several years practically under the protection of the United States. Two years since the French endeavored to force brandies into the Islands free of duties, and otherwise to oppress the native goverment; but they were met by stern policy on the part of our government, and compelled to withdraw their demands. The United State's ship Vandalia was stationed for months in the harbor of Honolula, with instructions to fire into the French vessel in case these French pretensions should be attempted to be carried out.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

We learn that the election in New York on Tuesday last resulted in the success of the entire Whig State ticket, with the exception of a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Legislature is Whig. The Soft or Barnburner vote, so called, was much larger than the Hard or Hunker.

Rodman Price, Democrat, has been elected Governor of New Jersey. The Legislature is Democratic.

The returns thus far from Louisiana indicate that the Democrats have carried the State. The Whigs have elected only two members of the Legislature from New Orleans.

T. W. Ligon, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Maryland by about 4,000 majority. The Legislature is as follows: House—39 Whigs, 35 Democrats; Senate, 14 Whigs, 8 Democrats--Whig majority on joint ballot 10.

☞ No tidings of the steamer from England, expected on the 9th at New York. Her arrival is looked for with unusual interest, and she will probably bring intelligence of a conflict between the Turks and Russians.

The New York market was quiet on Wednesday. Very little doing in breadstuffs, and prices drooping. No change in the Baltimore Market.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN VERMONT. The new Democratic Governor of Vermont, in his inaugural address, takes strong ground against the Liquor (Maine) Law, intimating that the Legislature transcended its powers in enacting it, and that it is tyranical and inoperative, as well as in some respects unconstitutional.

☞ The Right Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, is in the City. He is now prepared, we presume, to enter upon his high and important duties.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

This distinguished gentleman has recently returned from his European tour in fine health and spirits. The Paris Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus speaks of the movements of the "little giant" while in foreign parts:

"Mr. Douglas has just returned from an extensive tour, which embraced Italy, Greece, Syria, Turkey, Russia, Prussia, Belgium and France. He leaves here Thursday, and after travelling through Scotland and Ireland, will take the steamer at Liverpool, on the 19th of this month, for the United States. He looks well, has enjoyed his trip, and is "chock full" of good stories, startling adventures, and intervention arguments, with which to astonish the natives, at the next sitting of Congress. He has had a long conference with Reschid Pasha, at Constantinople, with Count Nesselrode, at St. Petersburg, and with many other great men; and he has come to the conclusion that Louis Napoleon is the greatest man in Europe, that France is the best governed country, and her people the most enlightened.

Mr. Douglas traveled over the principal parts of Russia in a long carriage, which travelled night and day at the rate of eight and ten miles an hour. It contained a sleeping room and kitchen, so that he seldom left it. He penetrated to the confines of Tartary, where a grand annual fair was going on, at which there were 300,000 persons—Siberians, Russians, Austrians, Tartars, Circassians, Turks and Persians.

The Judge arrived at Smyrna the day after the Koszta affair, and he describes the excitement as beyond anything he had ever seen. The enthusiasm for our government, all over that country, amounts to a mania. He has obtained the entire particulars concerning the affair, and will be able to throw much light on the settlement of the question."

MR. DOBBIN.

The Washington Union copies from this paper the remarks of Mr. Dobbin delivered in the last Legislature of this State, and adds:

"The present Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, is known, appreciated, and esteemed for his shining talents, eminent virtues, and attainments in statesmanship. No member of the cabinet is more diligent and prompt than he in the enlightened and praiseworthy discharge of the duties of his high and responsible position. Besides the high mental endowments of the Secretary in his intercourse with the gallant officers of our navy and all others having business in his department, he is distinguished for his refined courtesy, urbanity, and politeness. No head of the Navy Department, in so short a time, has ever more effectually won the admiration and esteem of those brave spirits over whose heads proudly float, in distant seas, the "stars and stripes" emblematical of the glory of their country.

But our object now is to transfer to our columns an extract from a speech of Mr. Dobbin, delivered in the North Carolina House of Commons on the 27th of November, 1852, on the subject of the distribution of the money received by the federal government from the sale of public lands. This extract establishes what we have never doubted, that Mr. Dobbin is a consistent, unfaltering, and orthodox democrat. The speech was made under peculiar circumstances. The orator had been named for the United States senatorial dignity, and it was known that a number of the members of the legislature had expressed themselves favorably to the distribution measure as proposed in regard to the lands themselves."

☞ We invite attention to the Card of Mr. Copeland, a native Artist of superior merit, who has taken rooms in Mr. Roulhac's building, in this City.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans on Sunday, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th ultimo, bringing passengers through in the short space of twenty-one days. She brings 200 passengers and $50,000 in gold dust, brought by the steamer Sierra Nevada from San Francisco at Panama.

The steamer Golden Gate and the Uncle Sam sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the same day as the Sierra Nevada. The Sierra Nevada brought down to Panama $1,200,000 in gold dust, and the Golden Gate $1,130,000.

There has been a terrible fire at the City of Sonoro, destroying full one third of the city. The loss is estimated at a million and a half.

The Irish patriot, John Mitchell, of whose escape from Van Dieman's Land accounts have been received, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th ult. He has been most enthusiastically received and welcomed to freedom by all classes of citizens.

Still Further Particulars

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

In addition to those you received by the mails of to-night. I send you the following further particulars by telegraph.

A public dinner had been sendered to the Irish patriot, John Mitchell, before his departure for New York, which he accepted.

The Supreme Court of California has made an important decision. declaring valid all grants made in accordance with the Mexican law. The effects of this will be to oust hundreds from lots held by them for many years, and restore them to the original grantees. It is considered a death blow to squatters, and will cause millions of dollars worth of property to change hands by the mere operation of the law.

Murders and outrages have been occurring throughout the State to an alarming extent.

The old City Government of San Francisco retired after contesting the election, and a new one has been organized.

Bigler's majority in the State for Governor, will be quite eighteen hundred.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Highly important intelligence from the Sandwitch Islands has been received at San Francisco. Dr. Judd has been removed from the office of Minister of Finance, and Elisha Jallen, late United States Consul, appointed to his place. Very decided steps have been taken towards annexing the Islands to the United States. The French and British Consuls protested to the King against such an act, and the American Commissioners had replied to their protest in a firm but dignified matter. This movement has caused the very greatest excitement on the Island.

The barque Cyane, from Richmond, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th of October.

The Magnetic Telegraph had been put up, and was in working order from San Jose to San Francisco.

No further tidings from the great fire at Sonora.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8, 1½ p. m. The ship Banchee, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, sailed from this port for Liberia, to-day, taking out 127 emigrants. The ceremonies at her departure were most imposing and interesting. Prayer, singing, &c., of course, formed a portion of them.

Important from New Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7. The Picayune has advices of a late date from San Antonia, received by express from El Passo, announcing that five thousand Mexican troops were marching on El Passo.

Among the attractions at the recent Fair in Richmond, was a team of four calves attached to a very neat little cart and driven by two small boys, the sons of Mr. Lewis Bailey of Fairfax county, Virginia, who had them on exhibition. The calves are remarkably well grown and are severally four, five, eight and nine weeks old; they were broken to the yoke entirely by the two little boys mentioned.

THE COTTON TRADE. According to returns at the Treasury Department, the value of the portion of the cotton crop of the United States exported during the year ending on the 30th of June last, was $109,000,000, against $87,000,000 worth exported during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1852.

GERARD STITH, a printer in the New Orleans Picayune office, has been put forward by a Whig District Convention, of Louisiana, as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. S. is a native of Virginia, and was formerly employed in Washington by Messrs. Blair and Rives, on the Congressional Globe.

ALABAMA U. S. SENATORS. The Legislature of Alabama will convene on the 12th instant, when it will have to elect two United States Senators, to fill the places occupied by Col. Clemens and the late Vice-President King.

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

NEW PAPER IN RALEIGH. We have received the Prospectus of the new paper to be published in Raleigh by Messrs. Cantwell & Whitaker. Mr. Whitaker is known as the Editor of the "Giraffe," a spirited sheet published at the Capital. Mr. Cantwell was lately the Editor of the Democratic Free Press, published at Wilmington. The Free Press, during the last canvass, warmly advocated the election of Messrs. Leak and Venable and the policy of distributing the public lands. The "North Carolina Statesman," we take it, is to be established to advocate the same doctrine. Mr. Cantwell is a writer of considerable research and ability, and will continue in the columns of the "Statesman" to lend his talents to the propagation of the views held by the faction to which he belongs. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

N. C. STATESMAN. We have received a prospectus of a paper bearing the above name, to be published Weekly and Semi-weekly in Raleigh, from and after the 1st of January next, by Edward Cantwell & W. Whitaker. This is the new "distribution organ," that has been so much talked about. When the paper appears we can judge it by its face; but we must be permitted to say that we fear it will not be calculated to promote the harmony or advance the interests of the Democratic party. For the gentlemen at the head of it we have the highest personal regard, and shall exceedingly regret to see them take any position circulated to distract the party to which they profess their attachment. Any departure from the old and well established principles of the party cannot be productive of harmony or organization, no matter what may be the professions of the editors.

Salisbury Banner.

"NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN." We have received the prospectus of a new paper, to be published in Raleigh, under the above title, by Edward Cantwell and W. Whitaker, Esq.,—the first No. to be issued on the first day of January next.

The editors informs us that the principles which the "Statesman" will advocate, are "purely Democratic, according to the *straitest* requirements of that party;" that they believe "the platform adopted by the late Baltimore Convention contains the Democratic creed," &c.; and yet, strangely enough, avow themselves advocates of the Distribution of the Public Lands! Indeed, it is generally understood, that the "Statesman" is started for the purpose of advocating the Distriaution policy as its main object.

How such a policy can be deduced from the Baltimore platform, we are unable to divine, and it is equally difficult to conceive how a Democratic paper of the "straitest" sect can advocate that policy. For ourself, we eschew all such Democracy. Distribution is not a Democratic measure—but the contrary. We have ever held that the policy of Distribution was corrupting—in fact that the Distribution fund would constitute a corruption fund to buy up State politicians with. Hence, we desire to keep aloof from it—to let it pursue the ordinary channel of funds belongiug to the Federal Treasury, viz: the payment of the national debts and defraying the current expenses of the Government.

We have a limited acquaintance with Mr. Cantwell; and we admire the frankness of his manners and the energy of his mind. But we cannot subscribe to the Distribution article which he seeks to interpolate in the Democratic creed. We are pretty well acquainted with the Democracy of this District at least, and we are proud to say that we do not know a single Distributionist among them.

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN. Edward Cantwell and W. Whitaker, Esq'rs, have issued a Prospectus for a paper by the above title, to be commenced, in the City of Raleigh, on the first day of January, 1854. It is to be issued weekly at $2 per annum, and semi-weekly at $4.

Messrs. Cantwell and Whitaker have as much right to publish a paper as any one; but we see no necessity for the publication of the above.

If we understand its political complexion correctly, though it professes Democracy, it is to advocate Whiggery. Then it is to pull down Democracy and not put it up. We advise our Democratic friends not to have any thing to do with this paper, as its aim will be to disturb the harmony of the party. We view it as a Whig concern.

* * *

We have had confidence in Mr. Venable's Democracy, but we have none now. He has departed from the true faith; and we regret it. We give him up. He has partially injured our cause in the Wake District; and is now, we are informed, aiding in the establishment of a Printing Press, in the City of Raleigh, to injure it throughout the State. This paper, like Mr. Venable, is to profess to be Democratic, but at the same time, is to advocate the distribution of the public lands—a Whig measure.

With such Democracy we do not care to have any fellowship, and we would advise all good meaning Democrats not to countenance Mr. Venable or his paper, as they are to be the supporters of Whig measures. *Roanoke Republican.*

LATE NEWS FROM CUBA. By the Black Warrior, just arrived at New York, we have a letter from our correspondent at Cuba, dated October 26, 1853, from which we make the following extract:

"It seems now that the corps of secret agents of the captain-general are employed in making as many proselytes to the apprentice system as possible; their exertions are faithfully employed, and, in many instances that I have heard of, favorably received. The subject now is under general discussion. From all that I can gather on the subject, all that I have written to you on the subject since early in May last seems in the course of fulfillment. I feel confident that ere long you will have it confirmed from Europe and carried out here by proclamation—possibly by the new captain-general, who is reported on his way. If carried out, I shall quit the island with the full conviction that soon after we should have another St. Domingo. I am now informed that, instead of contracts for thirty or forty thousand African apprentices, it is contemplated to import one hundred thousand. When the emancipados are taken off, the demoralization produced thereby on the plantations will require all their troops to keep the slaves from insurrection. The island will be kept in constant turmoil. God forbid that this beautiful island should ever meet such a fate! yet I see no hope of anything to arrest it."

It cannot be a matter of serious doubt with any intelligent mind that there is a scheme on hand to Africanize Cuba by resorting to the apprentice system. The only question which can be made is, as to the agency of Great Britain in carrying it out. Of course, it will not be supposed by any one that that government will take an open part in the scheme. To do so would be to concede, by her own example, a right of intervention on our part, which she avows her determination to resist at every cost. It will surprise no one to hear even that Great Britain has disclaimed any connexion with the scheme. But it does not follow that because her finger is not distinctly seen in the transaction, that therefore she is not actually pulling the wires. A single fact will put the matter to rest, in our judgment. If she regards the apprentice system as the revival of the slave trade in a more atrocious form than it has before existed, she will not fail to interpose her whole power to suppress it! We will see in due time whether her fleets are found arresting or protecting the new trade. But we only desired to lay the foregoing intelligence before our readers, and to say that it comes from one entirely reliable. *Washington Union.*

MARRIED.

In Warrenton, Warren, N. C., on Thursday, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Purify, of the Baptist Church, Mr. Buckner D. Williams, of Warrenton, to Miss Bettie, eldest daughter of John W. Syme, of Petersburg.

In Fayetteville, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Dr. H. A. McSwain and Fanny Huntington, daughter of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., all of Fayetteville.

In Greenville, N. C., on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Stephen Johnson, Walter S. Hanrahan, Esq., of Pitt county, to Miss Sarah C. Worthington, formerly of Newbern N. C.

At Morue Rogue, near Wilkesboro', on the 25th ult., by the Rev. James Purvis, Dr. A. F. Alexander, of Eutaw, Ala., to Miss Catherine J., daughter of the late Gov. Montfort Stokes.

WANTED.—A BOY, as messenger for the Telegraph Office. A slave boy of the age of 13 or 14, well acquainted in the City, preferred, to whom good wages will be given, monthly or otherwise.

Apply at the Telegraph Office.

Raleigh, November 11th, 1853. 103—1t.

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts.

SARNEY COSBY.

Raleigh, Nov. 7, 1853. 103—3t.

FINE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND, FOR SALE IN ROBESON COUNTY. The subscribers on the 1st of March last, purchased of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., his interest in the land lying in Robeson County known as the Dubois land. They have had a portion of the same surveyed, and now offer for sale the following tracts:

1230 Acres lying on "Back Swamp," about three miles from "The Red Banks," and two miles from Lumber River, adjoining the lands of John Drake, Esq., and others. This Tract is well timbered and valuable for Turpentine.

4415 Acres on "The Broad Ridge," about 2 miles from Lumber River and 12 miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. This is the finest body of Turpentine Land in the county. There are in this Tract some very eligible situations for farms of good land.

535 Acres about half a mile from Alfordsville—good Turpentine land.

183½ Acres near Ash Pole, adjoining John McCallum, Esq., and others.

102 Acres on Wilkerson's Swamp, adjoining McLean, Leitch, and others.

104 Acres on "Back Swamp," adjoining Peter Munroe, Neil Leitch, Esqs., and others.

382 Acres on both sides of "The First Swamp," adjoining the tract where John W. Alford, Esq., now resides.

1030 Acres on "Shoe-Heel," adjoining the Lands of Dr. Edmund McQueen, John McCallum, Esq., and others.

50 Acres on "Ash Pole," adjoining John McNair, Esq. and others.

225 Acres on "Jacob Swamp," adjoining the Lands of Thomas Townsend, William Berry Thompson, and John B. Thompson, Esq.

225 Acres on "The Little Marsh," including a portion of "The Glass Pond," adjoining the Lands of J. Bethune, Thos. Jones, Esq., and others.

860 Acres known as "The Big Desert." This is said to be as valuable Swamp Land as any in the State, and can be reclaimed at comparatively little expense.

115 Acres adjoining the Land of Archibald S. Currie, Esq., and others.

150 Acres adjoining the Land of John McGougan, Esq., Mrs. Brown, and others.

The above Lands will be sold on accommodating Terms.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,
ROBERT S. FRENCH.

Lumberton, Nov. 1, 1853. 103—4t.

We have at the request of Joseph Thompson and Robert S. French, carefully examined the title to the Lands purchased by them of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq., known as the DUBOIS LANDS, lying in Robeson County, and we say without any hesitation, that their title is perfect

JOHN WINSLOW,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
ROBERT STRANGE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1853. 99—w4t.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT. J. W. PRICE, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North with a general assortment of Merchandise, which, having bought low, he is prepared to sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in town!

IN DRY GOODS, my assortment is complete, embracing every thing usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—My stock will be found the best selected Assortment ever offered in this Market, and at very low prices.

HATS AND CAPS.—I have all descriptions, styles and qualities, very cheap.

BONNETS.—In this line I can safely say I can take the lead of any one in town.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.—A large and complete assortment of the latest styles.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—A general assortment of the very best Manufacture, and cheaper than ever offered in this Market.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.—A general assortment constantly on hand, and will at all times be enabled to supply country dealers at a shade above Northern prices.

Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I pledge myself not to be undersold by any house in Smithfield for ready pay.

It is no trouble to show Goods, dont forget the place, the stand opposite the old Post Office, or Col. McPherson's residence.

Smithfield, November 12, 1853. 103—wly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have

The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes,
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent. than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

October 24, 1853. 98—

LADIES' GAITERS AT $1 50.—JUST RECEIVED at the Ladies' Saloon, 200 pairs Ladies' Black Gaiters at $1 50, a superior article, thick and thin soles.

Also, Ladies' Heel Gaiters and Ladies' Gaiters to button at the side, something new.

The various kinds of Ladies' Gaiters, its numerous qualities, colors and make, is truly enormous at the Ladies' Saloon, and we can please every Lady with an article to suit her own taste.

☞ The prices of our goods are actually cheaper for the quality than any others in the State, and we shall always sell them at the lowest figure.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

Norfolk, Va. Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

QUILTED BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE Ladies' Saloon, two trunks of Gents Quilted Boots, a most superior article for Winter, and for the approaching wet season. Call and supply yourselves at once, while you can get a good fit.

Also, just received, Gents Dress Boots, of medium thickness, for Winter. They are beautiful.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, sign of the large Plate Glass Windows.

Orders from the country carefully attended to.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—MR. COPELAND has taken rooms, for a short time, on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, above the Store of J. G. B. Roulhac, Esq., where he will execute Portraits in Oil of every description, from miniature to full life size.

Mr. C. has had a great deal of practice in his art, and feels confident he can please all who favor him with a sitting. Three or four *short sittings* will be all that will be required to complete an ordinary Portrait.

Ladies, if desired, will be waited on at their own residences.

Visiters are respectfully invited to Mr. C.'s Gallery to examine specimens of his skill.

Raleigh, November 11th, 1853. 103—4t.

20,000 FINE FRUIT TREES.—Mostly of large size and beautiful thrifty growth, consisting of Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Cherries, Nectar

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6¼ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. {
September 6th, 1853. } 84—

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY. JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carteret County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.

Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.

REFERENCES.

John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W.Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Safinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alpacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDK'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
R. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter, Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 25, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by T. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, NORFOLK, VA., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of 'Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer, no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country fer the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.

September 28, 1853. 89—tf1stJ.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE-CARPENTERS.—The patent right of Short's window sash, so universally introduced in the Northern Cities, is for sale by the subscriber.

This sash has numerous advantages, it combines greater strength with neater appearance, as putty is entirely dispensed with. Stripes of India rubber laid on the sash prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water-tight.

The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned thoroughly or repaired.

For particulars address,
L. C. TURNER. *Architect.*
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1853. 92—9tpd.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE CO. IN EQUITY. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the cause of S. W. Whiting and others against T. R. Fentress, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 12th day of December next, being Monday, the land in the pleadings mentioned, to wit, a lot of land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot number one hundred and forty-six, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart lately resided, situate between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets, and bounded on the North by the Store of Thomas R. Fentress, the defendant.

Terms of Sale—bond with two good securities, half payable six months, and the other half twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale. The lot will be sold in one parcel.

Given under my hand at Office, this 31st of October, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
Nov. 3, 1853. 101—swts.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly* rates.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. WOMACK, Farmville, Va.
WM. BAILEY, Fredericksburg, Va.
WM. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va.
W. BAGBY, Lynchburg, Va.
MR. MINOR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Weldon, North Carolina.
JOHN NUTT, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
JAMES L. REID, Henderson, N. C.
TURNBULL & STALLINGS, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. HAMLET, Goldsboro', N. C.
STARK & PIERCE, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. WHITFIELD, Franklinton, N. C.
JAMES L. DUKE, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. ALLEN, Littleton, N. C.

☞ NOTICE.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. PARISEN & KING, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
QUINTEN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
DR. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIS J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.

Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept, 13, 1853. 87—2m.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confidont we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.
English Humorists by Thackery,
Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.
Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants. If you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at
W. H. & B. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96—

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.

HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	685
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall and Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 13—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Raleigh, August 16, 1853. 79.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000